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Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, June 18.

WAR REPORT.

THE injunction of secrecy was this day removed, from the following MANIFESTO:—[As well as from the President's MESSAGE, of 1st June, and the ACT declaring War against Great-Britain, &c. both of which were published in the last MERCURY.]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States, of the 1st June, 1812,

REPORT:—

THAT after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has become necessary to recur, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the United States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish peace; none have ever cherished it with greater sincerity and zeal.

But the period has now arrived, when the United States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the most shameful degradation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side, and peace on the other, is a situation as ruinous as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial avarice of Great-Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and lawless tyranny, have left to neutral nations an alternative only, between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly vindication of them. Happily for the United States, their destiny, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears. —They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insult, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The U. States have invariably done every thing in their power, to preserve the relations of friendship with Great-Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1804, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed to invite the British government to enter into a negotiation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims, on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negotiation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprize, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the United States, and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the United States and the colonies of France, Spain, and other enemies of Great Britain. A commerce just in itself, sanctioned by the example of Great-Britain in regard to the trade of her own colonies, authorized by a compact between the two governments in the last war, and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than seven years during the elapsed, [illegible] could only [illegible] of the pretexts alledged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies. This pretension, peculiar to Great-Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of sovereignty in every independent State. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every State is co-extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abrogated, or curtailed in its rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to every port of either belligerent, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner in which it has been heretofore refuted, and exposed, that they would offer an insult to the understanding of the House, if they enlarged on it; and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British Government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies. It is known to the world, that Great-Britain regulates her own trade, in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favor of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had not a right to do it; or that a neutral, in taking advantage of the relaxation, violated a belligerent right of her enemy. —But with Great-Britain *every thing* is lawful. It is only in a trade with her enemies, that the United States can do wrong.—With them, all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793, an attack was made by the British Government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries in war.—That difference, however, was amicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the United States for the losses which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement that the commerce was deemed by the British Government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British Government been resolved to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation that the decision should be made known to the Government of the United States. The existence of a negotiation which had been invited by our Government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it.—But a very different policy animated the then Cabinet of England. The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the United States were taken advantage of, to ensnare them. Steady to its purpose, and inflexibly hostile to this country, the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wound to our interests. A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprize had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandates of its own Government.—Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the United States, was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no sordid motives felt.—Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasion of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of our Union to the other, was heard the voice of an united people, calling on their Government to avenge their wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the country.

In May, 1806, the whole coast of the continent, from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well established principles of the law of nations, principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights of belligerents and neutrals, were violated: By the law of nations, as recognized by Great-Britain herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force; and that an adequate force was applied to this blockade, in its full extent, ought not to be pretended.—Whether Great-Britain was able to maintain, legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged, requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which is not necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which, comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of *strict and rigorous blockade*. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied, the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause the failure might proceed.—The belligerent who institutes the blockade, cannot absolve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it inconvenient to inflict, would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights.—Your committee think it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since construed. On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, and particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the United States and Great-Britain.—His death disappointed that hope, and the act has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation, which has so long oppressed and harrassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention, is the order of council of January 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited trading from one port to another of France, or her allies, or any other country with which Great-Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of parts of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy, is revived, and with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or distant from each other, is considered one and the like trade even with powers at peace with England, who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited.—In this act the British Government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorised by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right—none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles, at any port of a belligerent not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations, with whom Great-Britain was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason that they restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two countries.

We proceed to bring into view the British Order in Council of Nov. 11, 1807, which superceded every other order, and consummated the system of hostility on the commerce of the United States, which has been since steadily pursued. By this order, all France and her allies, and every other country at war with Great-Britain or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded, and all the colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, and all trade in the articles, produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies, and the vessels engaged in it, were subjected to capture and condemnation as lawful prize. To this order, certain exceptions were made, which we forbear to notice, because they were not adopted from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England; and so far as they related to neutral powers, were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state, that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the United States. —The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden, and every flag driven from it, or subjected to capture and condemnation, which did not subserve the policy of the British government by paying it a tribute and sailing under its sanction. —From this period, the United States have incurred the heaviest losses, and most mortifying humiliations.—They have borne the calamities of war, without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the House, the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the United States. We will now proceed to other wrongs, which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great-Britain in the wars to which she has been a party since the revolution. Your committee cannot convey, in adequate terms, the deep sense which they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow-citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war, and compelled to serve there as British subjects.—In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty, and doomed to an ignominious and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country, and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated, and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark, that while the practice is continued, it is impossible for the United States to consider themselves an independent nation. Every new case is a new proof of their degradation. Its continuance is the more unjustifiable, because the United States have repeatedly proposed to the British government an arrangement which would secure to it the controul of its own people. An exemption of the citizens of the United States from this degrading oppression, and their flag from violation, is all that they have sought.

This lawless waste of our trade, and equally unlawful impressment of our seamen, have been much aggravated by the insults and indignities attending them.—Under the pretext of blockading the harbors of France and her allies, British squadrons have been stationed on our coast, to watch and annoy our own trade. To give effect to the blockade of European ports, the ports and harbours of the United States have been blockaded. In executing these orders of the British government, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrons have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized our vessels, and carried into effect impressments within our limits, and done other acts of great injustice, violence and oppression. The United States have seen with mingled indignation and surprise, that these acts, instead of procuring the perpetrators the punishment due to unauthorised crimes, have not failed to recommend them to the favor of their government.

Whether the British government has contributed by active measures to excite against us the hostility of the Savage Tribes on our frontiers, your committee are not disposed to occupy much time in investigating.—Certain indications of general notoriety may supply the place of authentic documents: though these have not been wanting to establish the fact in some instances.—It is known that symptoms of British hostility, towards the United States, have never failed to produce corresponding symptoms among those tribes. It is also well known that on all such occasions, abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of war have been afforded by the agents of British commercial companies, and even from the British garrisons, wherewith they were enabled to commence that system of Savage warfare on our frontiers, which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effect, on all ages, sexes and conditions, and so revolting to humanity.

Your Committee would be much gratified if they could close here the detail of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greater malignity, than any of those which have been already brought to your view.—The attempt to dismember our Union and overthrow our excellent Constitution, by a secret mission, the object of which was to foment discontents, and excite insurrection against the constituted authorities and laws of the nation, as lately disclosed by the agent employed in it, affords full proof that there is no bound to the hostility of the British government towards the United States—no act, however unjustifiable, which it would not commit, to accomplish their ruin. This attempt excites the greater horror from the consideration that it was made while the United States and Great-Britain were at peace, and an amicable negotiation was depending between them for the accommodation of their differences through public ministers regularly authorised for the purpose.

The U. States have beheld, with unexampled forbearance, this continued series of hostile encroachments on their rights and interests, in the hope, that yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances often repeated, the British government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have always weighed impartially the reasons which have been urged by the British government in vindication of these encroachments, and found in them neither justification or apology.

The British government has alledged in vindication of the Orders in Council, that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions committed by her on our neutral trade with the British dominions. But how has this plea been supported? The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destructive a waste of the property of our fellow-citizens, to have been forgotten. The decree of Berlin of November 21st, 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war. Eighteen months had then elapsed, after the attack made by Great-Britain on our neutral trade, with the colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the proclamation of May, 1806. Even on the 7th Jan. 1807, the date of the first British Order in Council, so short a term had elapsed, after the Berlin decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the United States. A retaliation which is to produce its effects, as operating on a neutral power ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral had just time it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent. It ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the order of November 11th was issued, it is well known that a minister of France had declared to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, that it was not intended that the decree of Berlin should apply to the United States. It is equally well known, that no American vessel had then been condemned under it, or seizure been made, with which the British government was acquainted. The facts prove incontestibly, that the measures of France, however unjustifiable in themselves, were nothing more than a pretext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proof has already been afforded by the British goverment itself, and in the most impressive form. Although it was declared that the Orders in Council were retaliatory on France for her decrees, it was also declared, and in the orders themselves, that owing to the superiority of the British navy, by which the fleets of France and her allies were confined within their own ports, the French decrees were considered only as empty threats.

It is no justification of the wrongs of one power, that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true, to have been urged by either, as it could afford no proof of its love of justice, of its magnanimity, or even of its courage.—It is more worthy the government of a great nation, to relieve than to assail the injured. Nor can a repetition of the wrongs by another power repair the violated rights, or wounded honor of the injured party. An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others. To that condition the United States are not reduced, nor do they fear it. That they ever consented to discuss with either power, the misconduct of the other, is a proof of their love of peace of their moderation, and of the hope which they still indulged, that friendly

appeals to just and generous sentiments would not be made to them in vain.—But the motive was mistaken, if their forbearance was imputed either to the want of a just sensibility to their wrongs, or of a determination, if suitable redress was not obtained, to resent them. The time has now arrived when this system of reasoning must cease. It would be insulting to repeat it. It would be degrading to hear it. The U. States must act as an independent nation, and assert their *rights*, and avenge their *wrongs*, according to their own estimate of them, with the party who commits them, holding it responsible for its own misdeeds unmitigated by those of another.

For the difference made between Great-Britain and France, by the application of the nonimportation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration. In the commercial restrictions to which the United States as an evidence of their sensibility and a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing, holding out to each in respect to itself the same accommodation, in case it accepted the condition offered, and in respect to the other the same restraint if it refused. Had the British government confirmed the arrangement which was entered into with the British minister in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, with France would the United States have had to resist, with the firmness belonging to their character, the continued violation of their rights.—The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the United States, and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of those injuries. But that is a concern which the United States will look to and settle for themselves.—The high character of the American people is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle it, on conditions which they have a right to claim.

More recently the true policy of the British government towards the United States, has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the Orders in Council should not be repealed, until the French government had revoked all the internal restrictions on the British commerce, and that the trade of the United States, with France and her allies, should be prohibited, until Great-Britain was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration, it appears, that to satisfy the pretensions of the British government, the United States must join Great-Britain in the war with France, and prosecute the war until France should be subdued; for without her subjugation it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these States, has been still further disclosed. It has been made manifest that the United States are considered by it as the commercial rival of Great-Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British Ministry in all its measures towards the United States since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt, longer, the course which the United States ought to pursue towards Great-Britain.

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war, it must be evident to the *impartial world*, that the contest which is now forced on the United States, is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence. Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect.—They wish to call the attention of the House to those of a permanent nature only, which intrench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the United States of the principal advantages of the Revolution, if submitted to.

The control of our commerce by Great-Britain, in regulating at pleasure, and expelling it almost from the ocean; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect, by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger; the impressment of our citizens from on board of our own vessels, on the high seas, and elsewhere, and holding them in bondage, until it suited the convenience of their oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it. The British government might, for a while, be satisfied with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretensions would soon increase. The proof, which so complete and degrading a submission to its authority would afford of our degeneracy, could not fail to inspire confidence that there was no limit to which its usurpations and our degradation might not be carried.

Your committee, believing that the freeborn sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure, and seeing, in the measures adopted by Great-Britain a course commenced and persisted in, which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will *prove*, to the *enemy* and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the *soul* and *power* to maintain it.—Relying on the patriotism of the nation, and confidently trusting that the lord of hosts will go with us to battle, in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an immediate appeal to ARMS.

COMMONWEALTH OF Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 25, 1812.

THE Committee of the House of Representatives to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter from the Hon. Mr. LLOYD, one of the Senators of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, enclosing the copy of an Act of Congress, declaring War against the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and to whom was also referred the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Salem to this House; have attended the service assigned them, and ask leave to report the following ADDRESS to the People of this Commonwealth, which is respectfully submitted.

N. TILLINGHAST, *per Order.*

ADDRESS

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE House of Representatives of Massachusetts, having nearly completed the ordinary duties of the session, upon the eve of an adjournment, are induced to delay their departure for their homes, by the intelligence just received, of War declared by the United States, against Great-Britain.—Though the recent course of public affairs has led some of us to anticipate this event, as the natural and inevitable consequence of the infatuation which has presided in the national councils, and of the fatal desertion of your interests by some of your own Representatives in Congress; yet we are sensible that this calamity will fall upon most of you as a sudden and unexpected visitation; and be regarded by you as an instance of inconceivable folly and desperation. We also know, that it will be natural for you to look towards your State Legislature, for the suggestion of some means of relief from a condition so repugnant to your wishes and interests.—Most gladly would we devote our time and exertions to any means of repairing the mischief already begun, or of averting the ruinous consequences which await our country. But our disposition, unless seconded by the active energies of the people, can be of no avail. The system deliberately adopted at a former Session for securing permanent power to a majority of the Senate in defiance of the voice of the people, impedes and defeats the expression of the public will. The approbation of War measures by a minority in this branch, and by certain members of Congress from this state, exhibits you as a divided people to those who triumph in your divisions, as a source of their own power; and the National Government has been induced to believe that your fears and dissensions combined with your sober habits, and natural aversion from the appearance of opposition to the laws, are sufficient pledges for your tame acquiescence in the abandonment of your local interests, and for your supporting, at the expense of your blood and treasure, a war, unnecessary, unjustifiable and impolitic; which, under the pretence of vindicating the independence of our country against a nation which does not threaten it, must too probably consign your liberties to the care of a tyrant who has blotted every vestige of independence from the continent of Europe.

Having presented a temperate and respectful memorial to Congress, praying them to avert the evils of war, without effect; it no longer becomes us to conceal our sentiments upon the causes and tendency of the present war. The time perhaps approaches, when, like other minions of French power and influence, we shall be expected to observe a timid and profound silence upon the measures of administration. A war begun upon principles so outrageous to public opinion, to the feelings and interests of this people, can be supported only by the violence which destroys the freedom of speech, and endangers the liberty of the citizen. But while our chamber is not yet encompassed by a standing army, and the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended, we will lift up a warning voice to our constituents, and apprize them of their danger.

When amidst the peaceful scenes, in which for thirty years, you have been accustomed to repose, you are made to realize that *war exists*; when you find that to supply the exhausted treasury, paper money is about to be issued; and that direct and burdensome taxes must be imposed upon your lands and your occupations, while the means of providing for their payment are diminished; we feel with what inquisitive anxiety you will look around you for the causes of your tribulation. No invasion of our country has been threatened. No enemy was near. No enterprize upon your Independence had been undertaken.—Neither treason, insurrection, nor resistance to the execution of the laws, were to be apprehended: Your commercial rights it is true have been exposed to violation by the belligerent nations, and injuries have been sustained, that were entitled to redress.—But though the *measure* of injury cannot affect the *right* of reparation; it ought not to be disregarded by a wise nation in its attempt to procure atonement, by a resort to the last extremity.

Without stopping, upon this most solemn occasion, to notice the insinuations and assertions so lavishly made, of a plot to dismember the Union, by the employment of secret emissaries, and the attempts to excite Indian hostilities, insinuations and assertions wholly unsupported by proof, and which furnish conclusive evidence of a want of more important reasons; we may consider the causes assigned by government for this appeal to arms, to be, in substance,

First—The impressment of American seamen.

Secondly—The principles of *blockade*, imputed to the British government, by which ports not *actually* invested may be considered as subject to blockade.

Thirdly, and principally—The Orders in Council.

In regard to the impressment of our seamen, the British government have at no period pretended to the right of taking them, knowing them to be such. They claim the right of visiting neutral ships in search of their own subjects; and in the exercise of it, abuses, though to a much less extent than the people have been led to believe, have been practised. But the conclusive remark upon this subject is, that Mr. Monroe, now Secretary of State, and Mr. Pinkney, the present Attorney-General, had made an arrangement with the British government, for the protection of our seamen, which in their judgment would have been perfectly competent to that object. But this arrangement, President Jefferson, evidently and fatally determined to preserve every source of irritation, refused to confirm. Since that period the British government has always professed a willingness to enter upon new arrangements—their minister has lately explicitly offered to obtain the restoration of every American seaman, upon being furnished with a list of them. We cannot but add, that the Senate of this Commonwealth, has refused to concur with the House in the means of procuring from every town a list of their impressed citizens, the number of which we have reason to believe would appear quite inconsiderable in comparison with the exaggerated allegations of our administration, as well as with those who by this act of their own government, *are now exposed to capture and to confinement* in prison ships.

Upon the question of *constructive blockades*, separate from the orders in council, which rest on special circumstances, there can be no pretence for a controversy, involving the necessity of war. The British government has declared in "official communications" that to constitute a blockade "particular ports must be actually 'invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter." To this definition it is understood that the American government assents. But it is alleged that Great-Britain violates her professed limitation of this right of blockade, by her orders in council, which are, in effect, a constructive blockade of France, and her dependencies.

It is far from the disposition of your representatives to investigate the reasons advanced by Great-Britain in defence of this measure, which her present administration considor essential to the maintenance of her independence. But we may confidently appeal to your good sense, for confirmation of the solemn truth, that war against Great-Britain *alone*, at the moment she declares her Orders in Council repealed, whenever a revocation of the French decrees shall have effect, is a measure stamped with partiality and injustice.—By the operation of these orders our commerce is excluded from the ports of France and her dependencies. But were they repealed, the municipal regulations, heavy duties and other multiplied embarrassments in those ports, would be obstacles to that commerce, not less effectual than the British edicts. Thus to obtain the right to traffic with France, which would not be worth pursuing, we renounce a participation in a lucrative commerce, with the rest of the world.—To indemnify the merchant for his partial losses, his whole property is exposed to capture. To secure retribution for occasional depredation, and individual outrage upon solitary vessels by British cruizers, the entire navigation of the country, and your brave seamen, will fall a prey to their fleets, which cover the ocean.

This cursory view of the alledged causes of hostility, compared with your own observation, and recollection of the course of events, will enable you to judge not only of the sincerity of the administration, but of the solidity of their motives. We beg you also to recollect that the French Decrees while they were much more outrageous in principle, were long anterior in time, and therefore first demanded resistance from our government, and that it appears by public documents, that the Orders in Council would have been revoked, had not our administration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquishment of principles of blockade, which are now recognized as conformable to the Law of Nations. From these considerations we are constrained by a sense of duty to express our fears and persuasion, that the deplorable event which has now come to pass, is attributable to other causes. The most prominent of these is the embarrassment arising from the precipitate declaration of the President of the United States, that the French decrees, which violated our commercial rights, were repealed. This assurance has been contradicted by a series of events and circumstances, which leave no room for doubt. By the sinking and burning of our vessels on the high seas; by the formal declaration of the French government enforcing and amplifying those decrees, and finally, by the language of the last Presidential message to Congress, which, while it still asserts the repeal of those decrees, explicitly admits, that since the period of such pretended repeal, "her government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or pledged for French spoliations on the property of our citizens." It is thus manifest, that the mock revocation of those decrees is an insult to common sense.—Yet to disguise the imposition practised upon our executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and evade the retraction of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

Another and more remote cause of this war, we are compelled to refer to a disposition in many, whose influence predominates in our national councils, to aggrandize the Southern and Western States at the expence of the Eastern section of the Union. It is unquestionably true, that the partial and local interests of the people of the different States might, by a spirit of accommodation, be so blended and reconciled as to produce a great and harmonious whole, capable of securing the highest degree of national felicity and strength. But we cannot disguise our conviction, that a system coeval with the formation of our Constitution was digested and has been unceasingly pursued to create and secure a preponderance of weight and power over the commercial States.—Whatever tends to check the growth of the navigating interest, and prevent the accumulation of wealth in those states; whatever discourages the increase of their population, and encourages emigration from them; whatever will contribute to the extension of territory in the Southern and Western region, by conquest or otherwise, will materially contribute to the attainment of that object. The war now commenced, is adapted to produce these effects.

The first result will be, a wide and wasteful sweep of our vessels by capture. The shipping of Massachusetts, is her main pillar. The loss of it is irretrievable, as it constitutes capital.—But to a southern planter, this is at most a temporary evil, as foreign bottoms will carry his crops to market.—By the embarrassment and losses thus attendant upon commerce, it is the expectation of some politicians, that it will be deemed unworthy of protection, and cease to be represented, and that the attention of men will be diverted from commercial pursuits, and their emigration promoted to countries acquired or intended to be acquired by conquest or purchase; which form no part of the original territory of the United States, and were not included in our national compact.

Another cause of the present war must be referred to a spirit of jealousy, and competition with Great Britain, to a mistaken belief that she would yield to the pressure of the continental system established by the Tyrant of Europe, and to a propensity to co-operate in that system, in the hope of sharing in the glory of its success, and perpetuating in our Country the party influence and power of its advocates. By adopting and pertinaciously adhering to this system, the party in power, advanced too far to retreat without discredit. They have calculated that a change of their measures would be a confession of error, and that this must be followed by the forfeiture of their claim to public confidence. But in war, the worst that can befall them is the loss of office and of power, and they are not without hope of finding a refuge from censure and contempt, in the more violent passions which are inseparable from a state of war.

It is by these means, fellow citizens, in our apprehension, that you are now involved in WAR. The event forms a new era to our national history. It is an event awful, unexpected, hostile to your interests, menacing to your liberties, and revolting to your feelings.—It destroys your confidence in the protection which the constitution intended to afford against all wars repugnant to the interest and will of the people; and proves that your Congress is in greater subjection to Executive influence, and to the passions of the few, than to the ascendency of dispassionate councils.—But your duties are great in proportion to the magnitude of the exigency, and the trial imposed upon your fortitude and patriotism.

You are the citizens of one country, and bound to support all constitutional laws, until, by a peaceable change of men, you can effect the repeal of such as are obnoxious. You must also defend your country *against invasion* by any foreign enemy, without weighing the justice or necessity of the war. We pray you to discourage all attempts to obtain redress of grievances, by any acts of violence or combinations to oppose the laws. Your habits of obedience to the dictates of duty, your just and temperate views of your social and political obligations, your firm attachment to the Constitution, are pledges for the correctness of your conduct. When a great people find themselves oppressed by the measures of their government, when their just rights are neglected, their interests overlooked, their opinions disregarded, and their respectful petitions received with supercilious contempt, it is impossible for them to submit in silence.—In other countries, such occurrences produce tumults, rebellion, and civil war. But in our country, a peaceable remedy may be found for these evils, in the Constitution.—Situated, however, as you now are, every man must be quick to discern, and active to apply this remedy. It must be evident to you, that a President who has made this war, is not qualified to make peace; and that the men, who have concurred in this act of despotism, are pledged to persevere in that course, regardless of all consequences. Display then the Majesty of the People in the exercise of your rights, and sacrificing all party feelings at the altar of your country's good, resolve to displace those who have abused their power, and betrayed their trust.—Organize a *peace party* throughout your country, and let all other party distinctions vanish. Keep a steadfast eye upon the Presidential Election, and remember, that if He, whose fatal policy has plunged you into this unexampled calamity is again raised to the chair; and if the abettors of war are to be entrusted with conducting it, you will have nothing to expect for years to come, but "the sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood;" and that if you should by your aid accelerate the fall of Great-Britain, you would merely deliver over your exhausted country, and enslaved posterity, to the dominion of a Tyrant, whose want of power alone restrains him from the exercise of unlimited despotism on the ocean, and the same tyranny in the new world, which he has imposed upon the old.

To secure a full effect to your objects it will be necessary that you should meet and consult together for the common good, in your towns and counties.—It is in dark and trying times, that this constitutional privilege becomes invaluable.—Express your sentiments without fear, and let the sound of your disapprobation of this War be loud and deep.—Let it be distinctly understood that in support of it, your conformity to the requisitions of law will be the result of principle and not of choice.—If your sons must be torn from you by conscriptions, consign them to the care of GOD; but let there be no volunteers except for defensive war.

Remember this, if unsuccessful, will be the last effort of a free Republic; you must exhibit to the world the magnanimity and constancy of a people suffering under the oppression of their rulers, and developing resources for relief in their own energy and virtue, and in the principles of their constitution without destroying the fabric. Such a spectacle would indeed be most glorious for our country, and consolatory to a weeping world.—The friends of the human race would rejoice, that one free people has escaped a snare, into which its government had fallen. But if blind with prejudice and passion, we permit power to remain with those who forget right, we must become the allies of France, and our only honor will consist in our having been the last Free Republic.

Finally, Fellow-Citizens, we are constrained to declare our opinion, that this war, under present circumstances, is a wanton sacrifice of your best interests.—That the provocation is not adequate to this highest and most signal act of vengeance.—That were it ever so just, it ought not to be undertaken without greater preparation.—And that the declaration of war is, in fact, a commission from our government, to the British cruizers, to seize on that portion of our commercial capital which has hitherto escaped the aggressions of foreign nations, and the no less fatal measures of our own government.

[*The above Address was passed in the House* 165 *to* 56, *and* 5000 *copies ordered to be printed.*]

Samples

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 25.

THE House of Representatives have been almost exclusively occupied for two days in the discussion of the bill partially to suspend the non-importation act. A proposition was made by Mr. Richardson to amend the bill by inserting a clause going to a total repeal of the restrictive laws; this motion was lost by only three votes; there being 58 for it and 61 against it. On a subsequent motion having the same object in view, the votes were 59 for it, 60 against it. After this close voting, a motion was made by Mr. M'Kim *to postpone the bill indefinitely*, (in other words, to reject it) and CARRIED, 63 votes to 58. So the bill is rejected.

We learn that the intention to report a bill for immediately repealing the embargo is abandoned, and that it will be permitted to expire by its own limitation.

The Senate have passed the bill respecting prizes and prize goods, &c. but with amendments, which reached the House yesterday at too late an hour to be taken up.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

June 27.

Two important decisions have been made in the House of Representatives yesterday; the one a refusal to agree to any repeal or modification of the non-importation—the other, a postponement until the next session of the bills for laying the War-Taxes. It appeared to be the opinion of those who voted for this postponement, that it would not be detrimental to the public service, inasmuch as the taxes were not necessary for the service of the present year, and could be considered at the next session in time to put them in operation for the service of the ensuing year.—This latter decision will have the effect to shorten the present session, which we are induced to believe will not extend beyond the next week. It is thought, that an act will pass before adjournment, for re-assembling Congress in the latter end of October or beginning of November.

The Treasury Note Bill has passed the Senate, with amendments, which yet require the concurrence of the House.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JUNE 24.

A stranger by the name of Wilkinson, arrived in town last week, and put up at the British Consul's. He was understood to be a British officer, though he was habited as a private gentleman. No notice, however, was taken of the circumstance, until after the Declaration of War was received on Monday last; when as the mail boat was about to depart for Hampton, he was observed making his way with uncommon speed and circumspecting along the back street which leads from the British Consul's to the wharf where the mail boat lay, when he sprang on board, darted into the cabin, and in a few seconds the boat was under way. This precipitate retreat awakened a suspicion in some of our leading citizens, that Wilkinson would lose on time in communicating the news of the declaration to a British man of war, known to be hovering on our coast. A boat from the Navy Yard and another from Fort Nelson were as soon as possible despatched after the mail boat, which they overtook, when Mr. Wilkinson was taken and conducted to the Navy Yard, where he will be detained as a prisoner until further orders. We understand he is a captain in the Royal Marines.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 2.

All accounts received from Connecticut, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Maine, agree in the representation, that the war is very unpopular, and that no *voluntary* support will be given by the the PEOPLE of New-England.

From Baltimore, June 25—"A mob, headed by a Frenchman, have been parading our streets, threatening death and destruction, for several nights.—They have prevented the sailing of all coasting vessels in port, and have stripped several vessels bound to eastern ports of their sails. Insurance cannot be had under 50 per cent to Boston."

A letter from Bennington, Vermont, June 23d, says—"Col. Norton and Gen. Robinson's barns have been burnt within a few days. As it is pretty certain they were set fire to by some of the Standing Army stationed here, much sensation has been made—One Peter Jewett, a soldier, has been examined and committed to jail for trial."

The Spaniards have sent a reinforcement to St. Augustine.

Some riots have taken place in Augusta, Maine, in consequence of the late Declaration of War. From whatever circumstance they may have have originated, or by whom encouraged, they should be reprobated by all well disposed citizens.

Gen. Hull, it is said, has demanded more reinforcements at Detroit. The 4th U. S. regiment has probably joined him ere this. The British have been sending recruits from Lower to Upper Canada.

We understand the collector of this port, has received a commission for a flag of Truce, to carry AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, Esq. late British Minister to the United States from Boston to Halifax. Mr. FOSTER is expected in town in a few days.

Commissions for the Privateers, now fitting out in this and the neighbouring ports, were yesterday received at the Custom-House.

As soon as the commissions reached Salem yesterday, two privateers that had been waiting for them, immediately put to sea.—Among the crew of one of the privateers, were twenty Captains!—Ten other privateers were getting ready at the port of Salem.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This is a day, which, we hope, will never be forgotten. It is, confessedly, the proudest in our political calendar. It is the most resplendent in the history of the days of man; it is the day on which we declared ourselves an independent nation. The Disciples of WASHINGTON in this town, will notice this Anniversary in a dignified and appropriate manner.

Dr. BENJAMIN COLMAN, at the request of the Town, will deliver an Oration.—Preceding the Oration an introductory prayer will be offered by the Rev. Mr. WHEATON, and the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. WILLIAM S. ROGERS.—After the Oration, the LEGACY of WASHINGTON will be read by WILLIAM MARCHANT, Esq.

The Committee, appointed by the town for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the Day, invite all those who are disposed to join in the celebration, to assemble at, or near the State-House, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Col. ISAAC STALL, Col. WILLIAM MOORE, Col. EDWARD MARTIN, and EDWARD THURSTON, Esq. who are appointed Marshals for the day, will form the procession in the following order:—

Independent Volunteers,
Music and Standards,
Newport Artillery,
Officers of the Militia,
Military and Naval Officers of the United States,
Citizens and Strangers,
Mechanic Association,
Officers of the Customs,
Town-Treasurer and Town-Clerk,
Town-Council, preceded by the Town-Serjeant,
Justices of the Peace,
Judges of the Courts,
Representatives to the General Assembly,
State Senators,
General-Treasuror,
His Honor the Lieut. Governor,
Orator of the Day,
Clergy,
Committee of Arrangements,
Marshals of the Day.

The procession to form on Washington-square, at 9 o'clock A. M. and will move from thence down Thames-street, to Trinity-Church.—After the exercises of the day, the procession will form in Church-street, proceed up Thames-street to Washington-Square, where it will be dismissed.

The Committee particularly request that the Citizens will join the procession.

The Church will be opened for the admission of Ladies precisely at 9 o'clock.—They are requested to take the wall-pews below, and side-gallery, leaving the front gallery for the Music, and the body pews below for the Military and Procession.

By the arrival here yesterday of the Packet Alonzo, from New-York, we received papers of that city of Wednesday last, from which the following articles are copied:—

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

We learn from a gentleman who left Washington on Saturday evening, that a Bill for repealing the Non-Importation Law was before both Houses of Congress, and it was believed that it would pass.—That the double-duty bill will not pass in its present shape, but be altered so as to increase the present ad valorem duties.

The frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, was at Annapolis, on the 26th inst. receiving and perfecting men for service.

A British brig from Jamaica, laden with about 200 hogsheads of sugar, arrived at Norfolk the 25th ult. a prize to the Revenue Cutter.—She was bound to Halifax, and calling off the Chesapeake for orders, not knowing of the war, was taken possession of by the revenue cutter.

TRENTON, (New-Jersey) June 29.

State Convention.—It is expected that the Convention of the Friends of Peace will be very numerously attended on the 4th of July in Trenton. A number of the counties have already appointed their Representatives, and every county in the State, ought, by all means, to be fully represented.—The "Die" is now cast, and WAR actually exists. The Friends of Peace are doubly bound to exert themselves to come forward. The war has been carried but by a small majority in the Senate, and it is believed to be disapproved of by nine-tenths of the people of the middle and northern states. Every lawful and constitutional means should be adopted to bring to a speedy close this distressing and ruinous measure. A change of men and measures must take place, that peace may be restored, and the evils of war, as soon as possible, averted from the land.

Call of the Legislature.—The Speaker of the House of Assembly, has issued his proclamation requiring the Legislature to meet at Trenton on the 4th day of August next, for the purpose of providing camp equipage, arms, &c. for the drafted militia of New-Jersey.

His Excellency Gov. JONES has summoned the Legislature of this State to convene in this town on Tuesday next, the 7th inst.

Governor STRONG has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday the 23d inst. to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in Massachusetts.—Among the objects of particular prayer, is the following—"That Almighty God would save us from the baleful influence of party spirit, and that whatever enemies may rise up against us from abroad, we may have peace, and mutual confidence among ourselves, and know by experience "how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The Proclamation leads the mind to a train of sober reflections, well calculated to allay the bitterness of party spirit, to inspire feelings of piety, and a sense of our dependence upon the Almighty Governor of the World, and to induce the people to a consideration of the means that he has placed in their hands, and of the duty of a constitutional employment of them, to preserve themselves from the greatest calamities that ever impended over this hitherto most highly favored country.

The address of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in this day's Mercury, is well worth the perusal of our readers.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have adjourned.

The Electors of President and Vice-President in New-Hampshire, are to be chosen by the people at large.

There were no accounts of Commodore Rogers' squadron at New-York as late as Wednesday noon, nor any arrivals that morning.

There were no ships of War off the East end of Long-Island, Block-Island or Montaug, as late as Thursday morning last.

It appears by the Southern papers, that the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican intends to resume the publication of his paper with all convenient haste.

The vaults of the Banks at Nantucket have been emptied of their specie, which has been carried to Boston and deposited in the Union and State Banks. We also learn, that many families were moving off from the Island, and that a great part of the moveable property belonging to the inhabitants has already been removed.

London papers to May 20, have been received at Boston. Bellingham, the assassin of Mr. Perceval, had been executed without the occurrence of any tumult, or the expressions of any other sentiment than that of pity for his delusion. The vacancies in the ministry have been filled, without a change of the governing principles. Messrs. Wellesley, Moira and Canning, declined coming in. They are against the Orders in Council, and in favor of the Catholic claims.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated June 27.

"This morning Mr. Bacon, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported various bills for levying and collecting direct taxes, in conformity with the report of said committee made three or four months since. Those who have brought the war upon the country and have talked so big of our resources, were, on this occasion, found to shrink; they dread nothing so much as the displeasure of the people, and are but too conscious that they deserve it.—Mr. Roberts moved to postpone the bills to November next, which was carried 72 to 46. On a motion to print the bills, for the information of the people, an animated debate took place, the democratic leaders making a violent opposition, and it was negatived 68 to 49. An important act of this House, in relation to a province or provinces in North-America, has been rejected in the Senate." *N. Y. Gazette.*

The secret Journal of the House of Representatives on the War question, is published in the National Intelligencer. It merely contains the different resolutions submitted to the House, with the yeas and nays on those resolutions. It appears that Mr. Calhoun, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, presented the Declaration of War—a question was made to reject it, which was lost, ayes 45, nays 76. Several attempts were made by members to open the doors, in order to debate the subject in public, but they did not succeed.—Mr. Quincy moved to amend the bill by adding a section, to repeal the embargo and non-importation laws—lost. The bill was finally passed, as before stated, 79 to 49.

The secret Journal of the Senate is also published in the Intelligencer. It shews the exertions of the minority to defeat the war bill to have been highly meritorious, and which several times came near being crowned with success.

Riot at Baltimore.—The following paaticulars of the disgraceful riot at Baltimore, in which the office of the "Federal-Republican" was destroyed, and one of the rioters lost his life, are copied from the Baltimore Federal Gazette. Every orderly and judicious citizen will unite in the severest censure upon the conduct of the mob. At a time like the present, nothing will justify a tumultuous assemblage of our citizens. Surely they who read the President's Proclamation, and who heed the salutary counsel it contains, will not countenance lawless and disorderly conduct of any description. Of all men in the community, they who wished for war and whose wishes are now gratified, they who have been the ardent friends of the administration and who are desirous of strengthening its energies for the combat, ought to be the last to embark in scenes of turbulence and outrage, and the first to set an honorable example of order, of decorum, of obedience to the laws and the constituted authorities of the country. If mobs are to be set on foot and encouraged, no one can tell where the scene of suffering will end. The calamities incident to a foreign war, are sufficient, without augmenting the number by civil commotions.—Let every citizen, and especially every Magistrate, throughout our country, hold himself in readiness to suppress riots and to maintain the internal peace and safety of the community.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, of June 24.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

Under an impression that the citizens who assembled yesterday at the Mayor's office would have made a statement, somewhat like official, of the transactions of Monday evening, we postpone giving an account of that very extraordinary and alarming proceeding.

It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday last, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, a number of persons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks and other instruments of destruction, assembled at the office of the Federal Republican in Gay-street, a wooden building belonging to Mr. John Oliver, of this city, broke into the house, threw the types, printing presses, paper, &c. into the street, and destroyed them and levelled the house to its foundation.—One of the persons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the street and was killed on the spot. The Mayor of the city, the Judge of Baltimore County Court, the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and several magistrates and military officers were present, and witnessed this dreadful outrage, which their *peaceful efforts* were insufficient to prevent, although it was generally known during the preceding day, that the attack was meditated.

Such are the simple facts, upon which any comment we are capable of must be weak and inadequate. In a land alledged to be the only one where true liberty exists, whose citizens boast that they are the "freest and most enlightened in the world," in the very centre of the city *famed for its police*, emphatically styled "the most republican" in the United States, in the presence of its Judges, its Magistrates and the Military Officers, in open defiance of the dictates of reason and of all laws divine and human, the property of a man the most respectable, the most benevolent which the city can boast, has been wantonly destroyed.

From the Boston Repertory of Yesterday.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Robbinson, from Lisbon, arrived off Falmouth, in 34 days passage. On the 26th ult. to the westward of the Grand Bank, fell in with Commodore Rodgers's Squadron, and was boarded from the sloop of war Hornet, who gave them the first information of the war.—They had chased 3 days before an English frigate, but lost sight of her in the night.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
July 4, 1812.

ENTERED.

Sloop Swift, Short. New-York: do. Gen. Greene, Thurston, ditto

CLEARED.

Sloop Resolution, Gibbs, Boston; do. Express, Justin, New-York.

Arrived yesterday, sch'r Resolution, Smith, of this port, 40 days from Pernambuco, with a valuable cargo of Sugars, Canton Goods, skins and dye-stuffs, to *George W. Martin & Co.* and others.—Left there May 28th, ship Unicorn of Baltimore; brig Freelove, for do. in 10 days: John, Savage, of Philadelphia for Rio Grande in 10 days; Concord, for Philadelphia in 20 days. June 30th, spoke brig Economy, West, 24 days from Cayenne for Bristol.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, That a dividend on the stock of said Company has been declared, and will be paid at the Bank of Rhode-Island any day hereafter, during Bank hours.

Also, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, the 27th inst. at XI o'clock A. M. at the Office of the *Newport Insurance Company.*

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 1, 1812.

NEW LINE OF STAGES.

THE Subscribers intend running a Line of Stages from Boston to Bristol, (R. I.) and from Bristol to Boston.—To commence on Monday, June 29th inst. three times a week, viz. Starts from Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. running over Blue-hill and Taunton Turnpike, and arrives at Taunton at 1 o'clock, (dines at the Hotel) leaves Taunton at 2, and passes through Dighton, Somerset, Swansey, Warren, and arrives at Bristol at 6 o'clock P. M. same days.

Returning,

Leaves Bristol at 8 o'clock A. M. on, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays arrives at Taunton at 1 o'clock P. M. (dines.) leave Taunton at 2, and arrives at Boston at 6 o'clock the same evening.

ISAAC TRASK, } *Boston.*
ELIJAH DRAKE, }
JESSE SMITH, } *Taunton.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }
WILLIAM DEAN, *Bristol.*

☞ Stage Books are kept at *Isaac Trask's* Broomfield's lane, Boston, and *Bourne's* Tavern, Bristol.

Taunton, June 23.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,

Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.

70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.
1000 wt. Coffee.
25 bales Upland Cotton.

Together with a quantity of Naval Stores, Bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.

Newport, July 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will commence Instruction in *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, on MONDAY, the 6th inst. at the School-Room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Webb.

J. W. EDDY.

Newport, July 4.

From the knowledge I have of Mr. EDDY's abilities, I would hereby recommend him to my former employers and the public, as a suitable person to instruct their children.

DANIEL WEBB.

July 4, 1812.

FASHIONABLE SHOES.

John M. Mansfield,

HAS just received at his hoe-store, a large assortment of Ladies Shoes, of the following kinds, viz. plumb color, lelac, cream, salmon, tea, light and dark green morocco.—*Also*, A handsome assortment of black morocco shoes, with and without heels; misses' and children's morocco slippers and ties, all colors; gentlemen's New-York and Boston made fine shoes and pumps; ladies Grecian slippers; boy's morocco dancing pumps; misses kid slippers.—*Likewise*, 6 trunks of men's and women's low priced shoes; one trunk old-fashioned stuff shoes; New-York manufactured calf-skins; neats leather boot legs and tops; boot soals binding skins, &c. &c.

Newport, July 4.

LOST,

ON the 1st inst. between Troy, (Mass) and the public house kept by Mr. *S. Durfee* in Portsmouth (R. I.) a green morocco Pocket Book, containing sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner, and two five dollar bills of the *Rhode-Island Union Bank.*—Whoever will return the same to Mr. Cranston, keeper of the Bridge, or to SHEFFIELD WEAVER, Troy, shall receive Five Dollars Reward,

Troy, July 2.

Fresh Goods.

P. O. RICHMOND,

Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive Assortment of rare and fashionable articles, consisting of Silks, Canton crapes, ribbons, long shawls, 6-8 and 8-4 damask sattin shawls, elegant lace veils, cambric prints, black English Sattins, of a superior quality ; fine cotton laces, India and Scotch book muslins, figur'd leno do. India cottons, real superfine mix'd, blue and black Broadcloths.

Also, A general assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Teas, of the first quality. ☞ Cheap as usual, for CASH.

Newport, May 30.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.

71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

AND

90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

⁂ All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, *Executrix.*

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

TO LET,

THE House, No. 161, Thames-street, (with a large Garden adjoining) nearly opposite the Post-Office.—Said Estate is pleasantly situated, and has every accommodation for a family.—For terms, apply to

GEORGE WANTON.

May 2, 1812.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately,

ONE-HALF of a convenient Dwelling-House, and part of the Garden, in Thames-street.—Apply to

EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, May 27.

DRIFTED UP,

ON BLOCK-ISLAND, on the [illegible] of May last, a very large BUOY, painted black, with [illegible] supposed to have drove from some Reef at the Vineyard.—The owner [illegible] property by applying to the Subscriber, and paying charges, may have it.

EDWARD H. [illegible]ORTON.

[illegible] 1812.

TO LET,

[illegible] immediately

[illegible] Dwelling-House, [illegible] the Post-Office.— [illegible] and hand [illegible]—Apply to

[illegible] MARSH

[illegible]

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale, at their store on Fowler's Wharf.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. [illegible]

9 do. 2d do. [illegible]

8 Pipes Brandy.

11 Do. Gin.

5 do. old Madeira Wine

3 do. Teneriffe Do.

10 Hhds. Molasses.

5 Chests Congo TEA

25 do. Hyson Do.

56 do. Hyson-skin Do.

18 do. Souchong Do.

37 qr-chests Do. Do.

43 do. Bohea Do.

40 boxes No. 3 Chocolate

20 do. Soap.

100 bags Coffee.

370 bales Cassia.

14 do. Cotton.

Liberal advances of cash made as usual on Goods deposited for public or private sale.

Newport, Feb. 23.

HENRY J. HUDSON,

Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheeting, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Nov, 22.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather-Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for under beds ; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c.

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS

Painters and Glaziers—No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices.

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 20.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Jason Sprague.—Apply to

B W. CASE.

Newport, April 17.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL, but good FARM on Conanicut, late the property of *Daniel Holloway*, deceased, containing about Thirty Acres. Possession will be given the next spring.—Five Hundred Dollars must be paid down, and for the remainder, collateral security may be given.—Apply to

MARY BABCOCK.

Newport, April 24.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels Corn

500 do. [illegible] American Salt.

500 do. [illegible] pool Do.

30 Hhds. [illegible] Molasses.

300 quintals Cod[illegible]

4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.

4 do. New-England Do.

4 boxes brown Sugar

10 do. Doolittle's Soap.

200 bushels Barley.

20 bbls. superfine Flour.

200 wt. Hogs Lard.

2000 wt. Cheese of the first quality.

4 pipes Gin.

10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. [illegible]

Dissolution of Co Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALMY & COE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them by note or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same immediately with JONATHAN T. ALMY, who is authorised to adjust all business relating to said firm.

JONATHAN T. ALMY,

BENJAMIN T. COE.

Newport, June [illegible] 1812.

THE GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the subscriber at No. 180 Thames-street, who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

JONATHAN T. ALMY.

Newport, June 1[illegible], 1812.

Abraham Sherman,

OFFERS for sale at his store, No. 155, Thames-street, the following Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or approved credit, viz :—

20 bags Upland Cotton.

20 boxes Chocolate.

5 chests Hyson }
5 do. hyson-skin } TEAS.
10 do. souchong }

2000 wt. excellent Coffee.

200 do. Loaf Sugar.

10 bales Cassia.

6 Hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold at wholesale and retail.

Likewise, A handsome assortment of European, India and American Goods, as usual.

Newport, April 30.

G.W. Martin & Co.

Offer at Private Sale,

15 Puncheons RUM.

40 Chests Hyson-skin } TEAS, *of the Active's cargo, superior quality.*
10 do. young Hyson }
10 do. Gunpowder }
15 do. Souchong }
20 do. Campoy }

150 Bags green Coffee.

50 Tons Iron.

20 Bolts Duck.

18 bbls. Ginger.

Newport, April 23.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods :—

20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.

10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.

7000 wt. white Do.

40 boxes white and brown Sugars.

10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.

2 Pipes Brandy.

4 Hogsheads Rum.

10 barrels Gin.

1 Pipe Wine.

3 seroons Spanish Indigo.

20 Logs Mahogany.

20,000 Havanna Segars.

20 boxes sperm Candles.

6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.

2 cases Canton Crapes.

Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.

2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.

2 cables, partly worn.

Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.

25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

Newport, May 29.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock, fashionable Imperial stuffs, for gentlemen's summer coats and pantaloons ; fancy Vestings ; silk florentines ; mandarin crape ; white jean ; cotton cassimere ; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths ; best superblack, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings ; all of which he will sell as low for cash as can be purchased in Town.

Newport, May 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

BATHING-HOUSE,

Pelham-street.

THE Proprietor in announcing to the public in general, and to the patrons of this institution in particular, that it is now opened for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to partake of the "luxury of the Bath," is happy in being able to state, that it is in every respect as complete as at any period since its establishment. To those acquainted it is unnecessary to say, that as to elegance of accommodation, quality of water, situation, cleanliness and attention, the *Bathing-House* is not inferior to any in the United States.

It is open every day, from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, when it is closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Holders of shares will be furnished with tickets on account (not less than six at a time) by applying at the Bathing-House.

☞ Tickets sold at the Bathing-House, and at the store of Mr. *William Lovie*, No. 109, Thames-street.—Price 50 cents.

Newport, June 12.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant Country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it,—Attached to it, are about 50 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIE,

in Portsmouth, or to

JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 17.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE recently received a large quantity of NAIL, of almost every description, and of the very best quality, which together with the usual assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. are for sale on reasonable terms.—*Also*, Russia and Swedes Iron assorted, steel, sheet Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, May 1.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for sale at their Store on Stevens's Wharf.

TEN Hhds. West-India Rum ; 4 do. Molasses ; 19 casks Rice ; 20 bbls. superfine Flour ; 8 do. mess Pork ; 10 kegs Virginia Tobacco ; 100 quintals codfish ; Bar Iron of different sizes ; hoop iron, spike and deck nail rods, cordage, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, staves, cherry-tree boards.—Nails of various sizes.—Hyson and souchong Tea, coffee, white and brown sugar.

A general assortment of Ship-Chandlery, as usual.

Newport May 1.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, among which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Sattin, lealock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Feb. 14.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, to such persons as may appear by the books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein, on Thursday, the 25th day of June inst. and according to the stock standing in their names on the said books on said day.

By order of the President & Directors,

WM. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 20.

RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared and paid on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1812, and on every succeeding day, during Bank hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders whose names stand on the books of this institution on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares cease, until the aforesaid 1st July.

And on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M. a Stockholders meeting will be held at their Banking-house for the election of Nine Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to charter, and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 19.

NEWPORT BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the half yearly dividend will be declared and paid on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, to those who appear, by the books of this Bank, to be Stockholders on the 24th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 20.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT, (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

LOST,

AT PHILADELPHIA on the 26th of May instant, a sett of Bills of EXCHANGE, drawn by BEN[illegible] HOWELL in favor of JOHN GIBSON, date 7th May inst. at 60 days sight [illegible] 1000 £. sterling, on *J. Mackensie & Glennie*, London.—The public are notified not to receive them [illegible] ment, and to stop them if offered for negociation.—A suitable reward will be given by the subscribers for any information that will lead to [illegible] said bills of Exchange. Their [illegible] is stopped in England.

[illegible] & TARDY.

New-York, May [illegible]

Port Folio

FOR JUNE 1812, is received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER. It is adorned with a likeness of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, a native of America, and a Lieut. General in the British army, and two other plates.

☞ Subscriptions are still received by R. & B. for this pleasing work.

June 12, 1812.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK, &c.

RUSSIA, Ravens and half Duck ; bleech'd Sheetings ; and Sheetings 9-4 wide.—Also, a few barrels superfine Flour.—For sale by

C. COOK

Newport, Dec. 6.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11, Long-Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Albany Beans, Peas, &c.—Also, 50 bushels Herds Grass seed, of the first quality, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, April 17.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1812.

An Act to alter the time of holding the December term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Providence.

Section 1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That the term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, which by law is to be holden annually at Providence, within and for said county, on the third Monday of December, shall be hereafter holden at said Providence, for said county, on the first Monday of December annually.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all business now standing continued from the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, holden for said county of Providence on the fourth Monday of May last, shall and may be proceeded in and finished by the Court to be holden according to this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs, returns, recognizances, executions, summonses, and other processes and proceedings, which are returnable to said Court at the next December term thereof, shall be returnable and shall be returned to the December term thereof, to be holden according to this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary cause this act to be forthwith published in all the news-papers printed in this State, for the term of three weeks, and that the same be also again published for three weeks in the month of October next, in the Providence Gazette.

A true Copy : Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1812.

RESOLVED, That the term of the Supreme Judicial Court, which by law is to be holden at Newport on the fourth Monday of August next, be holden at said Newport on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next ; and that all writs, executions, and other process, which by law are returnable to said Court, to be holden on the said fourth Monday of August be returnable to said Court to be holden on the said Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next.

Ordered, That this Resolution be published in all the news-papers printed in the town of Newport, three weeks before the said Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next.

A true Copy : Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secry.*

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread, Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality ; Molasses by the gallon ; [illegible] and [illegible] Salt by the bushel, Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also [illegible] by the dozen and Philadelphia [illegible] by the hundred.

Hops by the pound ; Malt by the bushel [illegible] quantity, Wheat Bran by the bushel ; Coal by the bushel [illegible] A quantity [illegible] Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, [illegible] Ovens.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JOHN DIBLE[illegible] &

[illegible]